

ANGRY BANKERS WANT TO GO HOME

Demand That They Be Put on Stand or Excused.

TOLD THAT THEY MUST AWAIT TURN

Irate Group of Financiers, Witnesses in Money Trust Investigation, Surround Attorney Undermyer at Close of Day's Hearing—Stock Exchange Now Under Probe.

Washington, December 11.—An irate group of New York bankers and brokers surrounded Samuel Undermyer, counsel for the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, when the committee adjourned its "money trust" hearing late to-day, and demanded that they be either excused or placed on the stand at once. The New York men have been in Washington since Monday, and they were told to-night by Mr. Undermyer that they would have to await their turn for examination. In the group waiting to testify were Rudolph A. Kessler, former president and member of the law committee of the New York Stock Exchange; George W. Ely, secretary of the exchange; Frank Sturgis and John G. Millburn, of counsel for the exchange; and John Asprenger, president of the New York Produce Exchange.

These men declared that business and personal matters of great importance demanded their presence in New York, and they objected strenuously to being held while Mr. Undermyer developed his line of examination. Mr. Undermyer insisted that he had no choice but to call each witness as nearly as possible when he would be called and asked them to arrange the matter.

Make Start To-Day.

A start will be made to-morrow on this line of witnesses, following the beginning to-day of the investigation of the operations of the New York Stock Exchange. Two specific incidents furnished the basis of the day's examination after generalities in four leading stock exchange securities during the past seven years had been placed in the record.

The withholding of vast amounts of copper metal from the market during 1909 was discussed during the stock exchange transactions in Amalgamated Copper stocks by Tobias W. Wolfson, assistant manager of the United Metal Selling Company, and the Hocking pool was discussed by Percy Moss, a public accountant, who went over the books of the companies engaged in the pool.

Mr. Wolfson testified that during the months from April to October, 1907, his company and other companies, including William Rockefeller, accumulated vast holdings of copper metal. He said that the sales during that time amounted to only about 150,000 pounds, as against 11,362,000 pounds in March of that year.

Mr. Wolfson said that his company held the metal because to have sold it would have forced the price down and embarrassed the producing companies, for which, he said, the United Metal Selling Company advanced money on the metal to the companies who wished to sell through it. His company, he added, was finally forced to dump the metal upon the market in October of that year, when the price dropped to 13 cents. In that month the United Metal Selling Company sold \$2,940,000 pounds of metal.

"I cannot say, I cannot say anything about the stock market," answered Mr. Wolfson.

Record of Copper Operations.

Mr. Undermyer produced the record of operations in Amalgamated Copper stock from 1909 to date to show that there was great activity in the purchase of the stock for a year prior to March, 1907. At that time, when the copper metal was being held, he said, great quantities of the stock were sold on the exchange, evidently from the accumulations of former purchases. Despite sales of 2,940,000 shares in March of that year, the price, which had been about 17, was maintained during the period the copper metal was held until the metal was released in October, when the stock dropped to 13. Mr. Undermyer endeavored to get Mr. Wolfson to connect these two transactions, but without result.

Mr. Wolfson said that about that time his company controlled the sale of about 20 to 30 per cent of the entire copper output of the country.

The pool agreement under which J. M. Fisk & Co. manipulated Columbia and Hocking Valley, Coal and Iron stock for the syndicate of brokers in 1909 was put in evidence to-day by Percy Moss. The details of the Hocking Valley pool, the manipulation of the price from 29 up to 39, the final drop to two points and the disappearance of Hocking from the market was described.

Flood Heads Committee.

Washington, December 11.—Representative Flood, of Virginia, informally assumed the chairmanship of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day to continue the rest of the session of Congress.

The change in the head of the committee was marked by the presentation of a large engraved silver pitcher to Governor-Elect Sulzer, of New York, by the members of the committee, on whose behalf Representative Fairchild, of New York, and McKim, of Illinois, spoke in eulogy of Mr. Sulzer's services as head of the committee since the Democrats assumed control of the House. Mr. Sulzer will become Governor on January 1, and from now on Mr. Flood will preside over the committee's sessions.

NEW YORK CHOSEN BY PROGRESSIVES

It is Made Permanent Headquarters of New Party.

ACTION IS VICTORY FOR GEO. W. PERKINS

Moose Also Establish Public Bureau and Legislative Bureau at Washington—Committee Will Be Sent Abroad to Study Conditions in Other Countries.

Chicago, December 11.—New York was selected as the permanent headquarters of the executive committee of the new Progressive party to-night, after a fight in which delegates to the Progressive National Conference from several States sought to have the headquarters located elsewhere. Chief opposition to the selection of New York came from Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Texas and Wyoming.

By a number of delegates to the conference the selection of New York was received as a victory for George W. Perkins and his friends, against which some opposition had developed in the conference.

In addition to the selection of New York for national committee headquarters, it was decided to establish a permanent public bureau and a permanent legislative bureau at Washington. Also the executive committee voted to send a commission to Europe to study the situation in England, Germany and other countries to get material and ideas for the Washington legislative bureau. United States Senator Dixon, chairman of the executive committee, was empowered to name this committee of seven members. He announced that he would appoint Merrill McCormick and Dr. Walter E. Weyl as two of the members.

Addams Plan Adopted.

The executive committee adopted the principles contained in the Jane Addams plan for the organization and financing of the Progressive campaign. The Addams plan was not adopted in its entirety because it was believed to be too large an undertaking at this time.

For the immediate financing of headquarters and bureau, it was decided to ask for 100 subscriptions, \$500 each, per annum. Six of these were subscribed to-night. They came from the State organizations of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Michigan, Delaware and Pennsylvania.

It is proposed to get forty-two more of these \$500 subscriptions from the remaining State organizations and get the rest from individuals within the Progressive party.

Matthew Hale, of Massachusetts, announced that he would guarantee \$1,000 a year for financing the work of the headquarters and bureau.

Chairman Dixon announced that the national committee had put into effect the recall in its own affairs through a resolution proposed by Mr. Hale. This resolution provides that 25 per cent of the membership of the national committee may join in a petition requesting the chairman of the executive committee to adopt some policy or motive and if said chairman and executive committee fails, or refuses to accept such recommendations, the petitioning members may call upon the secretary of the committee to issue a call for a meeting of the national committee to be held within not to exceed thirty days for the purpose of acting upon such recommendations.

Further, that any officer or committee of the Progressive national party may be recalled by a majority vote of the entire committee. A special meeting for the purpose of acting on such recall shall be called by the secretary upon request of the chairman or 25 per cent of the membership of such committee.

T. H. Wannamaker was named to succeed H. Sherwood Dunne as national committeeman from South Carolina.

Chairman Dixon was empowered to take action in the matter of the contempt charges made by the Idaho State Supreme Court against certain Idaho Progressives because of criticism of the presidential electors decision.

Colonel Roosevelt remained in Chicago to-night for further conferences with members of the national committee. He is scheduled to depart for New York at 10:30 to-morrow morning. He was the guest of Miss Jane Addams at dinner attended by thirty Progressives to-night.

A telegram requesting that the State Militia be called to quell the disorder was sent to the acting Governor of New Jersey by General Superintendent Stone, of the Erie Railroad. Mr. Stone escaped a storm of bullets fired by the strikers as he was seeking shelter in

TAFT APPOINTEES MAY GET THROUGH

Amicable Agreement in Senate Now Seems Probable.

LEADERS ADOPT TENTATIVE PLAN

No Nominations for Federal Offices Will Be Confirmed Where Both Senators Are Democrats, but Others Will Not Be Opposed—South Left to New Regime.

Washington, December 11.—An amicable agreement in the Senate over the confirmation of President Taft's appointments for Federal positions seemed probable to-day when, after a number of informal conferences among leaders, a tentative plan was agreed upon.

Under the arrangement proposed no nominations for Federal offices will be confirmed in States where both Senators are Democrats, but in all States where the Senators are Republicans there is no opposition to confirmation of these places.

It was understood that many Democratic leaders in the Senate would be satisfied if the appointments in Southern States were not put through.

An effort is being made to settle the question of President Taft's removal of the Senate by the selection of Senator Gallinger to serve until March 4. Senator Bacon would become permanent presiding judge in the Archibald impeachment trial.

Senate leaders were not sure, however, that this arrangement would go through, but it is being discussed.

An informal caucus of Democratic Senators has been called for to-morrow to discuss prospective action over presidential appointments.

House Allows Southern Claims.

Washington, December 11.—More than \$2,000,000 derived from sales of property taken from owners in the South after the Civil War would be repaid to the Southern claimants by the terms of a bill passed by the House to-day. The bill would amend the codification of laws relating to the judiciary so as to dispense with the allegation and proof of loyalty in those claims, affecting only proceeds of property taken after the date mentioned. The bill has not yet passed the Senate.

Stimson Outlines Plans.

Washington, December 11.—Secretary Stimson told the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day about the plans of the government for fortification of Hawaii through works back of Pearl Harbor, and about plans for guarding the Panama Canal on land by troops stationed along it, as well as at its two ends.

The protecting force would muster 5,000 or 10,000 men. He told of the plans for enlarging the army strength in the insular possessions so that only about 15,000 regular soldiers would be left in the United States proper, and particularly urged the need of increasing the field artillery.

Hearings on Tariff.

Washington, December 11.—"I want to see the tariff hearings concluded by the end of January. The Ways and Means Committee will have a chance to work out the rough draft of a bill for the use of the new Ways and Means Committee after the present Congress expires March 4," said Democratic Leader Underwood to-day.

The committee of which he is chairman already is fortified with what Mr. Underwood regards as very full information regarding all the tariff schedules, but the committee by adopting a schedule of hearings beginning January 6, proposes to allow everybody interested an opportunity to give information on any particular schedule.

Mr. Underwood probably will introduce additional expert assistance in connection with the proposed tariff revision.

The schedule of hearings announced by the Ways and Means Committee to-day follows:

Schedule A, chemicals, oils and paints—Monday, January 6.

Schedule B, earths, earthenware and glassware—Wednesday, January 8.

Schedule C, metals and manufactures—Friday, January 10.

Schedule D, wood and manufactures.

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SIDNA ALLEN AND WESLEY EDWARDS GUILTY OF MURDER IN SECOND DEGREE; FLOYD AND CLAUDE ARE REPRIEVED

ALLENS RESPITED TO JANUARY 17

Governor Acts to Permit Further Appeal to the Courts.

LAWYERS MUST SIGN OPINION

Executive Requires Statement That They Believe Material Justifies New Trial—Claim That Commonwealth Has Abandoned Important Points.

First requiring the attorneys for Floyd and Claude Allen to sign a statement to the effect that they believed newly discovered evidence justified new trials, Governor Mann issued a reprieve for the condemned murderers until January 17. This delay of five weeks is permitted so as to give the attorneys time to ask the Supreme Court of Appeals for a rehearing on the application for a writ of error, with a view to asking for a new trial.

The new evidence was detailed to the Governor, but he made no comment thereon. He indicated that he would not prevent a full hearing in the courts, and that he would grant the respite for five weeks on the statement of the lawyers that they believed the new material was of importance and might result in a reversal.

It was believed, from the attitude of the Governor, that he has seen and heard nothing whatever in appeals and petitions to cause him to consider interfering with the judgment of the jury. The County Circuit Court, which sentenced Floyd and Claude Allen to death in the electric chair, the probability that he would respite the men, in consideration of the new evidence, was indicated in The Times-Dispatch on Tuesday.

Verdict Changes Situation.

It is without question that the verdict in the second trial of Sidna Allen, which resulted in a judgment of only five years in the penitentiary, has produced the effect predicted in The Times-Dispatch yesterday, and this time, notwithstanding the long combined prison sentence, in view of the failure to punish him by death.

While Sidna Allen now has twenty years to serve, the fact that he, an older man and a more inveterate offender against law for many years, is not to suffer the death sentence, has caused many people who heretofore have not favored commutation, to think the youth should have a prison sentence instead of being sent to the electric chair.

The appeal for reprieve was argued yesterday afternoon before Governor Mann by Richard Evelyn Byrd, H. M. Smith, Jr., and Itham M. Smith. Victor M. Allen, son of Floyd Allen, was also present.

The New Evidence.

The new evidence is really not new in substance, being the same as was introduced for the defense in all the trials. But it is presented from new parties, not heretofore heard from in the case.

First, the point is made that the Commonwealth, in the two trials of Sidna Allen, has not brought forward the evidence used in former hearings, to the fact that Claude Allen felt his father's pulse at the time a verdict was expected in the Hillsville court, and that Floyd Allen asked his son if "all the boys were ready." Cabell Strickland, a dependent of the Allens, who was arrested the day after the tragedy for complicity in the crime and later released, has come forward and said it was he who jokingly asked Floyd Allen how his pulse was. Now, it is claimed, there are two other witnesses who will corroborate Strickland, as against the three men who said "all the boys were ready." Cabell Strickland, a dependent of the Allens, who was arrested the day after the tragedy for complicity in the crime and later released, has come forward and said it was he who jokingly asked Floyd Allen how his pulse was. Now, it is claimed, there are two other witnesses who will corroborate Strickland, as against the three men who said "all the boys were ready."

Second, it is said that the Commonwealth has abandoned the claim that

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SIDNA ALLEN.
FLOYD ALLEN.



WESLEY EDWARDS.
CLAUDE ALLEN.

LITTLE CREDENCE PLACED IN RUMOR URGES MAYOR TO VETO FRANCHISE

Martin's Friends Do Not Believe He Will Be Deposed as Senate Leader.

Arthur Lipper & Co. Add \$25,000 to Their Former Bid.

SOME FEELING ADMITTED

But It Is No More Acute Now Than It Has Been for Years.

LEGALITY IS QUESTIONED

Richmond and Henrico Company Declares Ainslie's Veto Power Is Limited.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, December 11.—Washington papers to-day carry sensational stories showing how Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia, is to be deposed as Democratic Senate leader; how he is to be put aside by the "progressive" or "radical" element among the Democrats in the Senate after the reorganization in March, and how the whole thing is already cut and dried to put him on the political shelf with the coming in of the new administration.

Although the story was printed here again to-day, it is not new. Since the election last month, when it was found that the Democrats would control the Senate after March 4, all kind of trouble has been predicted. It has been said, and this with apparently some foundation, that headed by Senator Gore, who is close to President-Elect Wilson, a movement now on foot would assume such headway by the time of the reorganization that Senators Martin, Tillman, Bacon, Simmons and one or two of the other older leaders in the upper house, would be forced to give way to the "radicals" or "progressives."

Efforts made to ascertain what there is in some story show that there is some feeling against a few of the older Senators because of an inclination to hold to more than one important committee place, and that some of the newer and younger members of the Senate believe that the older ones will have a monopoly on the good assignments. There is no doubt that the older men will get the best places because of seniority, and that the newer and younger members will have to take what they can get, but so far as the story that Senator Martin is to be sidetracked and laid on the shelf is concerned, there appears to be nothing in it. It cannot be doubted that there is some feeling in the Senate, but as there has been for many years, but it is no more acute now, all things considered, than it always has been. Senator Martin's friends place little credence in the reports that he is to be deposed.

JOURNEY ON FOOT TO ALBANY

New York Woman Suffragists Hope to Impress Next Legislature.

New York, December 11.—Two hundred New York woman suffragists, who hope to get a vote-for-women amendment through the State Legislature at their next attempt, are planning to journey on foot to the Capitol at Albany, preaching their doctrine at all the towns and villages on the way. The march will begin next Monday, December 15, and about ten days will be allotted for completing the 150-mile journey.

Servicemen Insulted on Port.

In Paris, December 11.—Servicemen are on obtaining a report on the Adriatic sea, for a marine outlet is necessary to the life and the future of Serbia, according to ex-Premier Novakovich, the principal Serbian peace plenipotentiary, who is now on his way to London.

CASES TERMINATE WITH COMPROMISE

Sidna Gets 35 and Wesley 27 Years in State Penitentiary.

RESULT COMES UNEXPECTEDLY

Jury Had Returned Verdict of Voluntary Manslaughter, With Five Years in Prison Against Sidna for Killing Foster, When End Is Reached.

VICTIMS OF TRAGEDY:

Thornton L. Massie, judge.
W. M. Foster, Commonwealth's Attorney.
Lewis Webb, sheriff.
Augustus C. Fowler, juror.
"Betty" Ayers, spectator.

THE WOUNDED.

Dexter Good, clerk of court.
C. C. Cain, juror.
Stewart W. Worrell, spectator.
A. P. Howlett, juror.

RESULTS TO ALLEN CLAN.

Floyd Allen, sentenced to death; respite to January 17.

Claude Allen, son of Floyd, sentenced to death; respite to January 17.

Sidna Allen, by verdicts and on plea of guilty, imprisonment for thirty-five years.

Wesley Edwards, on plea of guilty, twenty-seven years' imprisonment.

Friel Allen, eighteen years in prison.

Sidna Edwards, fifteen years in prison.

Victor Allen, acquitted.

Bird Marion, dismissed.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Wytheville, Va., December 11.—All the cases against the Allens, charged with the Hillsville murders on March 14 of this year, have been terminated. Sidna Allen this afternoon pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree for the killing of Sheriff Lewis F. Webb, and accepted a prison sentence of fifteen years. Adding his two previous convictions—fifteen years for slaying Judge Thornton L. Massie and five years for the murder of Commonwealth's Attorney William M. Foster—a total penitentiary term of thirty-five years is the result. Wesley Edwards pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree in the cases against him, and accepted prison terms aggregating twenty-seven years.

Much expense will be saved to the Commonwealth and to the defendants by these compromises. The trials began in the Circuit Court of Wythe County on April 10, and have continued intermittently ever since.

Judge Walter R. Staples, who has presided throughout all the hearings, by direction of Governor Mann, sentenced the prisoners.

Verdict by Compromise.

The jury, which had under consideration the case against Sidna Allen for the murder of Commonwealth's Attorney Foster, brought in a verdict this afternoon of guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and imposed a punishment of five years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. In all, the jury was out for ten hours, and could reach a conclusion only by compromise. On the first ballot, nine jurors were for acquittal and three for murder in the second degree. Jurors Thomas A. Williams, C. H. Ford, James Madison, R. P. Gill, E. B. Hopkins, S. Brock Pierce, G. F. Long, C. C. Greener and Ambler Yowell, believed that Sidna Allen was not guilty. Those holding out for second degree murder were H. R. Buckley, J. C. Hunter and C. C. Graves.

At 2 o'clock this morning, when court met, the jury was sent back to its room. Before the body retired, Judge Staples read to it the same charge which he had given previous juries, urging an agreement on some basis, and advising the sinking of small differences. He called attention to the fact that if a new jury is secured, it must hear the same evidence and the same argument, and bring to its determination no more intelligence than the present jury gave to it.

During the consideration of the case, one of the jurors asked an explanation of an instruction for the Commonwealth, which bore entirely on the question of intentionally aiding and abetting the party who killed Mr. Foster.

As there was no evidence connecting the prisoner with the death of this particular official, it was surmised

STRIKEBREAKERS ARE AMBUSHED AND PITCHED BATTLE IS FOUGHT

Two Detectives Are Slain and Dozen Other Men Wounded by Storm of Bullets.

Hackensack, N. J., December 11.—Seven hundred striking New York, Susquehanna and other Eastern railroad employees, ambushed under the palisades overlooking the lower Hudson River, opened fire with shotguns and rifles on a band of strikebreakers landing at the coal docks in Edgewater to-day in a pitched battle which ensued, two railroad detectives were killed and a dozen other men were wounded.

A telegram requesting that the State Militia be called to quell the disorder was sent to the acting Governor of New Jersey by General Superintendent Stone, of the Erie Railroad. Mr. Stone escaped a storm of bullets fired by the strikers as he was seeking shelter in

a building. The men killed were.

Andrew J. Gray, twenty-eight, of Hinghamton, N. Y., captain of detectives.

Clarence Mallory, forty-five, one of Gray's men.

William Hicks is in a hospital wounded twenty-three times in the legs, body and thighs. Frank A. Brown and William A. Wood were shot through the head. William Glass, inspector of detectives, is in a critical condition, with wounds in the head and face. One of his eyes were removed. John Leher and John Sims, detectives, were shot in the body and legs.

The men, hiding behind rocky cliffs and trees, waited until a snow had discharged its cargo of men brought to take the strikers' places. A volley of blank cartridges did not frighten the strikebreakers, who pushed forward toward the railroad tracks on the coal wharf.

Fire Real Bullets.

The men in ambush then left their places of concealment, and firing real bullets, attempted to swarm out on the wharf. They were met at the dock gates by the private detectives, who, unarmed, except for clubs, engaged in

a hand-to-hand struggle. A fusillade of shots brushed the officers aside, and they fled for safety, except the mortally wounded, Gray and Mallory. The strikebreakers, under a hail of bullets, died along the shore of the Hudson and concealed themselves in the woods in the palisades.

Three hundred employees, foreigners, of the Susquehanna, which the Erie Railroad controls, quit work Monday, demanding a wage increase of 5 cents an hour. Officials of the railroad would not grant the increase. There was a clash yesterday between strikers and non-striking men, and one of the latter was slightly wounded by a gunshot.

Mayor Claman, of Edgewater, took personal charge of the situation to-night. Leading a force of half a hundred deputy sheriffs, he visited the coal docks, prepared to give battle if the strikers made trouble. A search of the woods was made, but no one carrying arms was found. The identity of some of the men who did the shooting is known, according to the authorities.

The Edgewater police, and a posse of citizens have begun a search of the foreign settlement. Officials say strikebreakers will be put to work to-morrow morning.

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